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What is claimed is:

1. A process for increasing the efficiency of removal of sulfur compounds from fluids, comprising passing the fluids through an oxide product having a temperature equal to or less than 300° C which is activated by an amount of activator, the oxide product is reactive with sulfur and is selected from the group consisting of iron oxide, zinc oxide, and combinations thereof, said activator is selected from the group consisting of platinum oxide, gold oxide, silver oxide, copper oxide, copper metal, copper carbonate, copper alloy, cadmium oxide, nickel oxide, palladium oxide, lead oxide, mercury oxide, tin oxide, and cobalt oxide, with said activator added to the oxide product in an amount equal to from about 0.125% by weight to about 5% by weight of the total composition, with said activator increasing the rate of reactivity of the oxide product with the sulfur compounds found in the fluid so that the oxide product removes the sulfur from the fluids.

2. The process of claim 1, wherein said activator is added to the oxide product in a ratio equal to 1 part by weight of said activator to about 10 to about 50 parts by weight of the oxide product.

3. A process for increasing the efficiency of removal of sulfur compounds from fluids, comprising passing the fluids through an oxide product activated by an amount of activator with the oxide product having a temperature equal to or less than 300° C, with the oxide product selected from the group with consisting of iron oxide, zinc oxide, and combinations thereof, said activator being a copper species and having a higher electro-potential than the oxide product, with said activator increasing the rate of reactivity of the oxide product with the sulfur compounds found in the fluid.

4. The process of claim 3, wherein said copper species are selected from the group consisting of copper alloy, copper oxides, copper metal, copper carbonate, and combinations thereof.

5. The process of claim 3, wherein said activator is added to the oxide product in an amount equal to from about 0.125% by weight to about 5% by weight of the total composition.

6. The process of claim 3, wherein said activator is added to the oxide product in a ratio equal to 1 part by weight of said activator to about 10 to about 50 parts by weight of the oxide product.

7. A composition designed for scavenging sulfur compounds in fluids, wherein said composition is comprised of an oxide product and an activator, with said oxide product selected from the group consisting of iron oxide, zinc oxide, and combinations thereof, said activator equal to from about .125% to about 5% by weight of the oxide product activator composition, said activator composition having a higher electro-potential than the oxide product, with said activator being a copper species and increasing the reactivity of the oxide product with the sulfur compounds.

8. The composition designed for scavenging sulfur compounds in fluids of claim 7, wherein said copper species are selected from the group consisting of copper metal, copper alloy, copper oxide, copper carbonate, and combinations thereof.

9. The composition designed for scavenging sulfur compounds in fluids of claim 8, wherein said copper oxides are selected from the group consisting of cupric oxide and cuprous oxide.

10. A composition for activating a pervious bed made of carriers and an iron oxide reactant, wherein said activation composition is selected from the group consisting of noble metal oxides, noble metal alloys, and noble metals with said group having a higher electro-potential than the iron oxide.

11. A process for removing hydrogen sulfide from hydrocarbon fluids involving adding an activator to an oxide, wherein said activator couples to the oxide to increase the rate of reaction of the oxide with the sulfide, with said activator having a higher electro-potential than the oxide.